

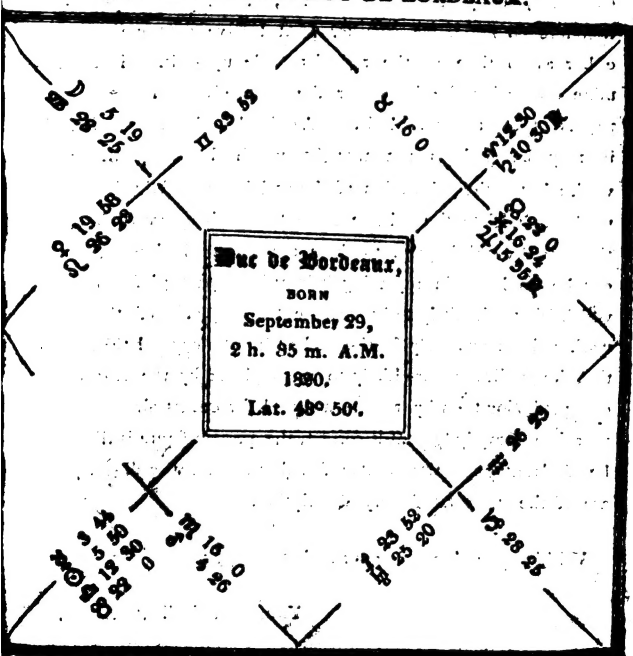
THE  
**SPIRIT OF PARTRIDGE;**  
 OR, THE  
**ASTROLOGER'S POCKET COMPANION,**  
 AND  
**GENERAL MAGAZINE.**

No. 9.]

SATURDAY.

[PRICE 4d.]

NATIVITY OF THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.



PLANETS' LATITUDES.

$\gamma$  0 12 |  $\delta$  2 44 |  $\epsilon$  1 33 |  $\zeta$  0 6 |  $\eta$  1 59 |  $\theta$  1 27 |  $\iota$  5 2

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SPIRIT OF PARTRIDGE"

Sir,

C4A

I WAS not aware till the other day that the Nativity of the Duke of Bordeaux had been published; but upon reading the cover of a book on astrology I found it amongst the articles it contained, though I have not seen it, or the remarks upon it, therefore do not know whether what I have sent corresponds either as to time or the remarks made upon it. I erected mine soon after the birth, for the time given in the public papers that announced it. As it has been published, it may be perhaps not thought worth inserting in your work; but as the publication of the nativities of public characters tends to elucidate the science more than private ones, because the events which happen to them are universally known, there can be no harm in repeating it in "*The Spirit of Partridge*," which is a work likely to be more extensively diffused than any work written expressly for the student in astrology. I think also that the public are more likely to be convinced by the fulfilment of a prediction than by reasons assigned for events already past; therefore, if my judgment is correct, the present figure is likely to be of advantage, as the events referred to are not very distant, and are of the most satisfactory description.

Wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Islington, Oct. 11, 1824.

1824 | Oct 11 | 1824 | 1824 | 1824 | 1824 | 1824 | 1824

Upon inspection of this figure, I should scarcely think the native would survive childhood. The Sun, Saturn, and Mars are all in violent signs: the Moon, who is by leg, is afflicted by the quartile of Saturn and the Sun, who is much afflicted by being in opposition to Saturn. The Moon is further afflicted by Mars and Herschel being within  $5^{\circ}$  of the sesquiquartile of the former, and nearly in opposition to the latter: thus she is configured to all the malefics, without being supported by either of the benefics, unless the application to the time of Jupiter may be so considered; but I fear that is too far distant to do much good.

I think the united influence of those configurations, if it does not portend a violent death, indicates but a short life. The first evil direction took place about the age of nine months; viz. the Moon to the square of the Sun in the zodiac; then follows a train of evil directions, commencing soon after five years of age, and continuing till nearly six years and six months, within which period I think there will be great danger, unless the Moon's application to the time of Jupiter should be thought sufficient to avert, which I confess is not my opinion, more especially as it is followed by the Moon to the square of the Sun.

Directions.		Arct.		Measure of Time.	
☽ ☐ ☉ zodiac	0 44	0 yrs. 9 m.	0 yrs. 9 m.		
☉ ☿ ☿ mundo	6 6	5 4	5 2		
☉ ☿ ☿ zodiac	5 14	5 5	5 3		
☽ ☿ ☿ mundo	5 23	5 7	5 5		
☽ ☐ ☉ zodiac	6 12	6 5	6 3		
☽ ☿ ☿ zodiac	12 51				
☽ ☐ ☉ mundo	15 51				

Note—The time is calculated both agreeably to Placidus and Naibod, not knowing which is preferred.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE  
PLANETS.

[Continued from page 159.]

## ON VENUS.

Venus is the brightest planet in our system; as its orbit is less than that of the Earth, it can never appear above  $48^{\circ}$  distant from the Sun.

Venus, when possessing the greatest share in the formation of the mind of a native, inclines him to music, poetry, painting, sculpture, drawing, dancing, and all elegant arts and amusements: the native is good humoured, virtuous, kind, beneficent, and charitable; fond of females, by whom he is generally beloved and admired, though rather deficient in firmness and resolution. It must be observed that the nature of Venus is liable to a very material alteration by conjunction or evil aspect of the malefics; for instead of good, she then seems to produce positive evil; causing extravagance, dissipation, ruin, and waste of property, through gaming, drinking, and women: when in the ascendant, she gives health, gain by women, and general prosperity: when on the meridian, she gives honour and preferment, by means of women, and the native will generally receive favour and protection from great ladies.

In horary questions, Venus describes a person of middle size, very elegant deportment, fair and lovely complexion, beautiful features, engaging address, bright sparkling eyes, the hair light brown or chestnut.

If well dignified, the patron is affable, friendly, affectionate, often engaged in love, and consequently prone to jealousy, excelling in music, painting, dancing, and every elegant accomplishment.

If ill dignified, he is lustful, extravagant, dissipating his property with infamous women, a gamester and drunkard, and possessed of some few good qualities, but these are more than overbalanced by the practice of many vices.

### *Venus in the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.*

Venus in Aries represents persons of a middle stature, more slender than fat, the complexion good, the hair light, the face generally remarkable for some scar or blemish, of pensive dispositions, and subject to misfortunes in their undertakings, and likewise in those in which they may be concerned for others, because in this sign Venus is extremely debilitated and unfortunate, being in her detriment; notwithstanding this unpropitious position, we are not to rashly adjudge persons signified by Venus in this sign as destined to so harsh and cruel a fortune as neither to be beneficial to themselves or others; so precipitate a judgment would be highly ungenerous. We must take a proper survey of the whole, and perhaps we shall observe some auspicious configurations, some favouring ray of Jupiter, some happy familiarity with Sol, Luna, and Mercury, potent, angular, and dignified. Above all, the Moon and Mercury must be regarded, if free from affliction, and in some familiarity with each other, and Venus unvitiated by Saturn and Mars, we may indulge a rational hope of those under Venus in Aries succeeding in their undertakings.

Venus in Taurus forms persons usually somewhat fat, of a pleasant make, but a mean stature, ruddy or sanguine complexion, and brown hair, of a mild temper, and very winning, fascinating disposition, in general fortunate, desirous to oblige all, and anxious to do an injury to no one; consequently entitled to universal respect, favour, and affection. This pleasing description will only hold good if no malefic configurations at birth affect it; and even though Venus may not be aspected by the malefics, nor be in parallel with them; and even though she may receive the general rays of Jupiter, yet if the angles be afflicted by Saturn and Mars, particularly the mid-heaven, the persons under Venus in this sign cannot expect to escape the evils inseparable from the influence of stony influences.

Venus in Gemini generally forms persons of a middle stature, rather tall and slender, but well proportioned and straight bodied, the hair brown, the complexion tolerably good and clear; disposition good-natured and affectionate, benevolent and charitable, quickly moved by objects of sorrow and distress, and readily induced to do acts of kindness, endowed with the love of justice, and rarely guilty of a dishonourable action.

Venus in Cancer usually designates persons of a short stature, rather corpulent, the face round, the complexion ruddy and pale; the hair of a light hue, the disposition prone to inactivity and idleness, too much addicted to jovial participations of Bacchus, and pleasures not always creditable, yet ingeniously capable of assuming the most plausible appearances of character and conduct; and of earnestly seeming to be what they really are not, full of duplicity and untruthfulness.

Venus in Leo forms persons rather tall, or well compacted, the

the, with a deep red eye, and a deep complexion; though sometimes freckled, like the light brown or hazel, and often sandy red, of disposition by no means exceptionable, moderately passionate, very susceptible of anger, but soon reconciled, very generous and free, somewhat dissipated with wine; upon the whole sociable and good-naturedly inclined, and subject to frequent indispositions of body, but not serious or with much detriment. It must be observed that these bodily inflections depend on the concurrence of other influences with Venus in this sign; such general descriptions are inconclusive.

Venus in Virgo designates tall, well-proportioned persons, of sad brown or black hair, of oval faces and dark complexions, but ingenious, and happily endowed with oratorical powers, of very aspiring minds, subtle and active, yet subject in general to misfortunes, rarely accomplishing the object of their desires and expectations.

Venus in Libra forms tall, upright persons, of a graceful symmetry and proportion, of brown hair, sanguine or ruddy complexion, the face sometimes freckled, with dimples in the cheeks, of an obliging and courteous disposition, generally beloved, respected in their dealings, and endearing in their conversations. This will prove true if Venus be not marred by Saturn or Mars, and Mercury and Luna do not counteract her influence.

Venus in Scorpio represents persons of a well set body, rather corpulent, of a broad face, dusky complexion, and sad brown or black hair, but of very exceptionable characters, guilty of many vicious propensities, thereby led into the commission of almost every species of immorality, of a very contentious and envious disposition. The evil will be aggravated by the bad, and perhaps

even by the good aspects of the malefics, while the condition will be much mended by the conjunction or good aspect of Jupiter.

Venus in Sagittarius forms persons rather well proportioned, the complexion moderately clear, somewhat sanguine, the hair brown, and the visage oval, of a generous disposition, rather tinged with pride, and somewhat passionate, yet in general extremely good natured, and very obliging, deserving of respect, and inclining to laudable amusements, and upon the whole fortunate in life. Should Saturn (perhaps Herschel) be in aspect to Venus, the above description will be greatly changed, both with regard to the form and mental qualities; the mind, more especially if Saturn dispose Mercury and the Moon, or even one of them; the form, particularly if the ascendant be afflicted, and free from the benign power of Jupiter and Venus.

Venus in Capricorn designates persons of a mean stature, the complexion pale and sickly, the face thin or lean, of dispositions by no means the most unexceptionable; if males, prone to an indiscriminate love of women, and if females extremely delighting in the company and caresses of men, the votaries of pleasure, subject to many reverses of fortune.

Venus in Aquarius forms handsome, well proportioned persons, somewhat corpulent, of a clear and sanguine complexion, the hair generally brown, but sometimes of a flaxen hue, of exceedingly good dispositions, full of courtesy and kindness, obliging to all, generally beloved, fond of polite recreations, of peaceful habits, happily qualified with the love of virtuous inclinations, and favoured with the smiles of fortune in their pursuits.

Venus in Pisces forms persons of a middle stature, inclining to be fleshy or plump, the complexion moderately good, between



pale and ruddy, the hair brown, sometimes of a flaxen colour, the face with a dimple in the chin ; in general of a good natured disposition, mild and quiet, just in their dealings, of ingenious minds, but rather wavering in their resolutions, and moderately fortunate in life.

Too much care cannot be taken to consider every aspect to a planet : if afflicted, good cannot be expected from it, neither will the evil be so great when the planet is well aspected. Venus, although good when unafflicted, will produce evil when ill aspected. The old adage, that "Evil communications corrupt good manners," is nowhere better deserving of attention than in astrology.

[To be continued.] 198

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## BIOGRAPHY.

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### LIFE OF ROGER BACON.

[Continued from p. 138.]

Bacon's printed Works are—1, *Epistola Fratris Rogeri Baconis de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ, et de Nullitate Magiæ*, Paris, 1542, 4to ; *Basil*, 1598, 8vo—2, *Opus Majus*, London, 1733, fol. published by Dr. Jebb—3, *Theosaurus Chemicus*, *Francf.* 1603 and 1620. These Works of Bacon contain a considerable number of Essays, which have been considered as distinct books in the catalogue of his writings by Bole, Pitts, &c. : but there remain also in different libraries several Manuscripts not yet published. By an attentive perusal of his works, the reader is astonished to

find that this great luminosity of the 16th century was deeply seated in all the arts and sciences; and in many of them made the most important inventions and discoveries. He was, says Dr. Peter Shaw, beyond all comparison the greatest man of his time, and he might, perhaps, stand in competition with the greatest that have appeared since. To be wonderful, considering the ignorance in which he lived, how he came by such a depth of knowledge on all subjects. His writings are contrived with that elegance, compactness, and strength, and adorned with such just and ingenious observations on nature, that among all the Chemists we do not know his equal; in his chemical writings he attempts to show how imperfect metals may be ripened into perfect ones, making, with Geber, mercury the common basis of all metals, and sulphur the cement. His other physical writings show no less genius and force of mind: in his treatise of the secret works of art and nature, he shows that a person perfectly acquainted with the manner observed by Nature in her operations would be able to rival, and even, to surpass her.

From a perusal of his works, adds the same author, we find Bacon was no stranger to many of the capital discoveries of the present and past ages; gunpowder he certainly knew; thunder and lightning he tells us may be produced by nitre, for that sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, when mixed together in due proportions, and closely confined and fired, they yield a loud report: a more precise description of gunpowder cannot be given in words. He also mentions a sort of extinguishable fire, prepared by nitre, which shows he was not unacquainted with phosphorus; and that he had a notion of the rarefaction of the air, and the structure of an air pump, is past contradiction. He was the miracle, says Dr. Friend, of the age he lived in, and the greatest genius, perhaps, for method.

nical knowledge, that ever appeared in the world since Archimedes: he appears, likewise, to have been master of the whole science of optics; he has accurately described the uses of reading glasses, and shown the way of making them. Dr. Friend adds, that he also describes the Camera Obscura, and all sorts of glasses which magnify or diminish any object, or bring it nearer to the eye, or remove it farther off. Bacon says himself that he had a great number of burning glasses; and that there were none ever in use among the Indians till his friend Peter de Mahana Unio applied himself to the making of them. That the telescope was not unknown to him, appears from a passage where he says he was able to form glasses in such a manner with respect to our sight and the object, that the rays shall be refracted and reflected whenever we please; so that we may see nothing under what angle we think proper, either near or at a distance, and be able to read the smallest letters at an incredible distance, and to count the dust and sands on account of the greatness of the angle under which we see the object, and also that we shall scarce see the greatest bodies near us, by reason of the smallness of the angle under which we view them. His skill in astronomy was amazing; he discovered that error which occasioned the reformation of the calendar, one of the greatest efforts, according to Dr. Jebb, of human industry; and his plan for correcting it was followed by Pope Gregory's amendment, which reaches no higher than the Nicene Council.

[To be continued.]

## PARTRIDGE'S OPUS REFORMATUM.

[ Continued from page 170. ]

## EXTRACT VIII.

BUT now, in this nativity, though the Sun is under the Earth, yet his accidents are such that will not admit him to any general rule that I have seen in order to direction; for at the time of his birth we find the Sun in the third house, distant from the ascendant 52 degrees 9 minutes; and in that point of the zodiac his obscure arc is 1 hour 44 minutes, and his crepusculine arc is 2 hours and 49 minutes, which together make up his nocturnal arc 4 hours 23 minutes. Hence you see at the time of birth we find the Sun within the limits of his obscure arc, and by that he ought to be directed so long as he hath any, which terminates in the beginning of Gemini, when he is increased in his north declination about 4 degrees and 8 minutes; so that his nocturnal arc is abdicated, and he within the crepusculine arc, where he ought to be directed also, different from the former method: but at that time also the method mentioned is obstructed, for the nocturnal arc is but one continued crepusculum, and admits of no operation; because the *ortive* difference is not to be gained as in other natiivities; that is, in other natiivities of different positions, or different elevations, or at other seasons of the year; for all natiivities of the same position and elevation are liable to the very same circumstance, when the Sun is near the solstitial tropic, and under the Earth, as here in this now under consideration.

Now the whole curiosity and difficulty (as I said before) in working directions of this sort and nature, is to gain the true *ortive* difference that is proportionably allowable for each arc of distance,

and to apply it according as it ought to the arc of direction, by which means the true direction is produced and obtained. But this cannot be performed in this nativity, and therefore I will propound another way, which to me seems rational in this case; and that is, to direct the Sun as if he were in the crepusculine circles, without the ortive difference; for though we cannot direct the Sun as he ought to be, yet we ought to pursue a tract and method of truth as far and as near as it is possible, in order to obtain what we expect from the distance of the arc of direction; which if is be done (for all the preceding directions of the Sun in the zodiac are performed, according to Ptolemy, by the oblique ascension, taken under the pole of position, and those directions in *maunde* are performed in the usual way of proportion, &c. without the oblique arc), we shall find a considerable difference when we compare the directions following, which are wrought after that method, with those performed after the usual manner, and inserted in the table of directions preceding. For, indeed, the directions of the Sun there wrought have no great matter to do in the public transactions and mutations of this native's life, unless we do allow (as a certain bounce among us hath done) *that bad directions in violent and eminent nativities give glorious and eminent effects, and that they do not shew their effects by injuring the native, but those who are his enemies, and with whom he doth contend; which is a pretty sort of cant, that the effects of the stars shall, in one nativity, from the same ray and direction, give sickness, loss of honour, imprisonment, and perhaps death, in the conclusion, to the native; and in another nativity, to his enemies only: a very likely story, and just such stuff as the rest of his is, who hath imposed upon the world.*

But as to the Sun, he is the principal significator of all honour,

position, and reputation, as well by direction as by position; for, as the Moon is significator of all common and general actions of human life, so the Sun is significator principally of those of honour, &c. Hence we may very well expect the Sun to give something considerable in this great man's nativity; for I think every one knows the accidents and contingencies of human life are brought to pass and produced by directions, as the only effect of motion; and therefore, as this native hath had great and prodigious effects, so the directions ought to be something in proportion to what was produced; for from poor, weak directions there can be but small and inconsiderable effects produced. However, I will not say this down as absolutely necessary to be followed; I only propound it, as being an unusual case, that you, whoever you are, who understand it, may judge which is the most probable, though I am assured that the directions of the Sun in the original line entered are true: but in this case we have no rule, and therefore this method is offered as a supply to that defect; that is, whether the Sun, directed after the manner and method when he is in the tropicalline circles, without the uttve difference (when it cannot be had, as here), will not nearly correspond to truth, as in other parts of the world, where it can be taken. In which thing I assure myself to those skilful in that way and method, and only send it down as an essay to *Page 308*

ASSIGNMENT OF THE PRECEDING NATIVITY, AFTER THE  
ORDINARY MANNER OF THE TWELVE HOUSES.

*Example of a life.* The first thing I shall consider is the length or continuance of the native's life; And, from the position in general, what time may be probably assigned for the number of his years? yet I think very well there can be no positive judgment given on



*solus, que proprie sunt mentis, et sollicitationis, summus in horis ex Mercurii conditione*; which, if true, then hath our native in a most excellent position for intellectual abilities, for his Mercury is as strong as in any figure I have ever seen. For here is Mercury just past the conjunction of the Sun, and in his oriental occidentality, increasing in light and motion, in reception with the Moon; but that which is the greatest, and most to be observed, is, that the Moon beholds him with a trine, and Jupiter with a sextile; and what is more, Jupiter also beholds him by a mundane square, so that they are really configured both in *solis* and *mundi*; and besides, we find him in a fixed sign, in the house of Venus, and also in zodiacal parallel with her, in sextile to the ascendant. These positions must be allowed to give all the great and excellent qualifications that are requisite to make a counsellor, a statesman, and a soldier: here is no rashness, but resolution upon deliberate consideration; here is no timidity, nor yet unsteadiness in judgment; here is no dulness nor stupidity, but a natural and native sharpness of fancy at all times, fit either for enquiry or council. In a word, the Moon in Virgo, in trine to Mercury in Taurus, is, without doubt, the most agreeable position to give a good, quick, apprehensive fancy and judgment.—*Vide Ptolemy Quadripartite*, lib. iii, cap. 18.

*Of his Riches, &c.*—I shall consider his riches from the part of Fortune, as the general significator of wealth; yet before I begin my judgment thereon, give me leave to premise a word or two: I would not have you think, because that he arrived to the government of a nation, and had the use and command of the kingdom's matter and treasure, that I call him rich, for I look on that to be but the common attendant of his honour and grandeur, and not the essence of his fortune to riches; for a king may have van



sums of money and yet be no rich man, as we have seen in King Charles the Second; and a king may have far lesser sums than ever he had, and yet be a very rich man, and lay by him a great treasure for his own use and posterity, distinct from the nation and people, as was King Henry Seventh. Therefore I would not be thought to build his honour upon his riches, which is indeed no such thing, but that kind of his wealth was really founded on his Honour and grandeur; for the sword was the anvil upon which he wrote out his fortune, his honour, &c.; and as that always brings a certain charge, so it usually brings a supply of fortune to defray it. And therefore I shall consider his fortune distinctly and separately from that which came by his honour, and what it might have been had he continued in that station wherein he was born and bred. *Ad rem vero*, the part of Fortune (as I said before) is the only significator allowed by Ptolemy for riches and fortune in the world, and that we find about two degrees distant from the cusp of the sixth house in Cancer, in sextile to Venus, and disposed of by the Moon and Jupiter, all which are strong and potent, and do certainly promise (whoever hath such a position) riches, and plenty of the things of fortune, and this, by various ways and means. And I am of opinion, that its being in Cancer, a tropical sign, doth not add a little to the advantage. Ptolemy says, *Lib. 4, Caput de facultatibus: Jupiter per sollicitatem, perfecturus, &c.* That when Jupiter gives his assistance to the municipalius of the third and fourth houses, as not to condemn it; yet I do say, that this doctrine of the great Ptolemy is most rational and consentaneous to nature, and what I can experimentally justify in some hundreds of nativities.

[To be continued.]

## ARGOI'S APHORISMS.

[Continued from p. 88.]

If the Sun in a decumbiture be in Saturn's place in the nativity, or the opposite place, or the square, or antiscion, whether commanding or obeying; or in the decumbiture, any way, or aspect of Saturn afflict, the sickness of the native proceeds from cold humours abounding, melancholy, or such as proceed from the nature of Saturn, too tedious to enumerate. If Mars afflict the Sun, when a disease arises from bilious humours, heated blood, or such as are of the nature of Mars. If Jupiter were ill affected, and lord of the ascendant or of the year, and afflicted by the males, or ignited, in the 6th, the disease proceeds from superfluity of blood or watery humours, inflammations, diseased liver, and other causes, according to his nature. If Venus afflict, the disease proceeds from venereal complaints, as repletion, and the like. If Mercury afflict, from affections of the brain, epilepsy, cough, and other diseases ascribed to Mercury. If the Moon afflict, according to her nature the disease arises from lethargy, heaviness in the head, and similar distempers.

Saturn with the Sun in Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, signifies hot and dry, the disease produces hectic fevers, in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, cold and moist signs, it causes fluxes, pains in the joints, and the like, in earthy signs, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn, melancholy, quartan agues, and other chronic distempers; in fixed signs, Taurus, Leo, and Aquarius, fevers durable, subtile distempers, quartan agues, and the like, whose remission is particularly fevers, leprosy, diseases in the joints, the groin, shoulders, feet, or hips. Saturn in moveable signs, Aries, Gemini, Libra, and Capricorn, brings a flow of humours, which weakens the generative parts; in common signs, Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces, sickness is soon alleviated, and diseases change, even if

chronic. If Saturn be with Venus combust, or with violent stars, or in Leo or Scorpio, it denotes pestilential destructive fevers.

Mars found in fiery signs afflicting the luminaries, the ascendant, or its lord, causes pestilential and inflammatory fevers, and denotes diseases of this kind; if Saturn joins with them, there will be melancholy and black bile; if Mars be in the 6th or 12th house, he will cause ardent pestilential fever, particularly in fiery signs Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; in moveable signs it causes acute fevers, which are soon terminated, although for the most part fatally; in common signs, acute, sudden, reiterated fevers, and generally, relapses. Saturn, for the most part, gives long and Mars short diseases; and Mars with the Sun causes scarlet fever, and continual or putrid fevers.

Jupiter in fiery signs causes scarlet fever, but inclines to putrid; Venus in fiery signs, a quotidian or daily fever, with Moon, also putridity, arising from phlegm. Mercury in fiery signs denotes the fever to be more composed, as also the Moon in putrid phlegm.

The Moon in opposition to Mars in the said fiery signs portends infectious fevers of the malignant kind, and deadly distempers, with a rapid termination; with Mars in aerial signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, particularly in Gemini, causes danger from iron or other martial things. The Moon in Aries in the 8th, causes brain fevers and inflammation in the head.

Planets in watery signs show putrid fevers, particularly if combust; in earthy signs, however, they do not cause putridity.

Planets in signs of short ascension, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, denote short distempers; in those of long ascension, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, long and chronic diseases, obstinate fevers; and this more frequently happens if the Sun afflicts when advancing in the sign Leo.

An idea may also be formed, in a similar way, of the part affected, from the sign in which the lord of the ascendant is placed, according to the part of the body governed by such sign; for instance, in Aries the disease will be in the head; if in Gemini, in the arms or parts subject to Gemini; and judge of the other signs in a similar way, as they govern the human frame.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel extremely obliged to Z, of Islington, for the Nativity of the Infant Duc de Bourdeaux, and beg to inform him that it has not yet been published by any one; therefore we have taken the earliest opportunity of inserting it according to his wish.

J. P. of Hoxton is received, and will be attended to in our next. We should be able to give a more satisfactory answer were we in possession of the date.

J. R. of Hampstead is informed, that whatever he may please to send will be impartially inserted, as our work is open to every student in the science—"Open to all, influenced by none."

If "A Disbeliever of the Science" will state his objections to astrology, we will publish them; and we have no doubt we shall be able to convince him of their futility.

The Table of Directions alluded to in our last No., p. 168, will be given in our next.

### ERRATA.

No. VIII, p. 164, line 20, for Sept. 9th, read 29th.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, post-paid, at Messrs. Davis and Dickson, 17, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

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Davis & Dickson, Printers,  
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